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# TECHNICAL COOPERATION, INCLUDING RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES

## COOPERATION WITH OTHER UNITED NATIONS BODIES AND OTHER ENTITIES

### Activities of the institutes comprising the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network

*Report of the Secretary-General*

***Summary***

The present report highlights the activities carried out in 1996 by the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, the affiliated regional institutes and the associate institutes and centres, which together comprise the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network. It also provides information on the activities of the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council.

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## INTRODUCTION

1. The present report has been prepared in accordance with the recommendations of the Economic and Social Council in its resolutions 1992/22, section IV, and 1994/21, with a view to facilitating the worldwide coordination of activities related to crime prevention and criminal justice. It has been prepared on the basis of contributions received from the institutes and centres.

2. In its resolution 5/3, on strategic management by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, the Commission reaffirmed the fundamental role of the medium-term plan and the regular budget of the United Nations as the framework for exercising the functions of the Commission related to the strategic management of the Programme. In soliciting their contributions for the present report, the Secretariat invited the institutes and centres to provide the information on their respective activities listed according to the objectives of the Programme, as contained in the medium-term plan. Several institutes forwarded the information classified on the basis of such objectives, while others opted to follow the format of previous reports on the subject.

## I. MATTERS DRAWN TO THE ATTENTION OF THE COMMISSION

3. The United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network continues to deliver numerous and varied programme services throughout the various regions. The main activities of the institutes have generally focused on the objectives set by the Commission at its fifth session, as contained in the medium-term plan for the period 1998-2001, and the subprogrammes of the programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997 (section 13, Crime control). In the present report, their operational activities have been highlighted, with emphasis on activities through which the institutes have responded to the needs expressed by Member States.

4. The Commission may wish to determine the usefulness of the type of information provided by the institutes following the new format for the preparation of the present report.

5. The attention of the Commission is drawn to the report of the Eleventh Joint Programme Coordination Meeting of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, which was held at Courmayeur, Italy, from 2 to 5 October 1996.

## II. ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS INTERREGIONAL CRIME AND JUSTICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

6. The activities carried out by the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) in 1996 reflect, within the framework of the objectives set by the Commission, a clear preference for practically oriented projects, while the research and documentation capacities of UNICRI contribute to the development and implementation of technical cooperation and training. In the period under review, UNICRI was represented at a number of international forums and actively took part in selected meetings of the Council of Europe and in a number of international and national professional associations.

### A. Objective 1: promotion and maintenance of the rule of law and good governance

7. With the financial support of the Department of State of the United States of America, UNICRI is organizing a training seminar on anti-corruption strategies for investigative and prosecutorial personnel of Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation and Ukraine, envisaged to take place at the International Law Enforcement Academy at Budapest in early 1997. The purposes of the

project are threefold: to present and analyse the experience and problems in investigating and prosecuting corruption cases; to discuss and suggest the most effective and acceptable methods and strategies in preventing and fighting corruption; and to develop and test the training module with a view to its further use within the same region, in other regions and at a country level.

8. With the support of the Directorate for Cooperation in Development of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy, UNICRI is preparing a training course for the Albanian judiciary to be held in 1997. This project draws on the experience of a similar project carried out by UNICRI in 1994/95.

### B. Objective 2: criminal justice reform and the strengthening of legal institutions

9. A regional training workshop entitled "Crime and criminal justice in Southern Africa: towards the year 2000", with the participation of around 40 criminal justice personnel from Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe, was held at Gaborone, Botswana, from 19 to 21 June 1996. The project, funded by the Commonwealth Secretariat and organized jointly by UNICRI, the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and the University of Botswana, aimed at presenting and analysing major trends in crime and criminal justice in the subregion. Summary results will be published in the UNICRI Issues and Reports series.

10. On the invitation of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat, a UNICRI researcher served as a resource person in a workshop on new legislation and new approaches to practice in criminal justice, held at Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, from 22 July to 2 August 1996.

11. UNICRI has contributed to the United Nations International Study on Firearm Regulation by assisting in the selection and substantive support of an interregional expert; commenting on the draft instrument for the collection of data; participating in the meetings of the core project team; and providing data related to gun use and possession drawn from the international crime (victim) survey.

### C. Objective 3: international cooperation in combating transnational crime

12. Follow-up activities of the workshop on "Environmental protection at the national and international levels: potentials and limits of criminal justice", held at the Ninth United Nation Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, included: the preparation and publication of the proceedings of the workshop; the development of a project document on criminal law and its administration in international environmental conventions, which was submitted for funding to an interested donor; preparations for an international conference on the theme "Protection of the environment: a global approach", to be held in 1997; and the development of a concept paper on infiltration of organized crime into legitimate business: the case of waste disposal.

### D. Objective 4: strategies for crime prevention and control, particularly in urban areas and in the context of public security

13. In the period under review, UNICRI has continued its participation in, and responsibility for, the international crime (victim) survey. The third international crime (victim) survey is being carried out in 12 industrialized, 12 developing and 15 countries in transition. All together, a total of 53 countries have participated in the three international crime (victim) surveys. Some 130,000 people were interviewed across the globe about their experience of crime and the criminal justice system. Major funding is being provided by the Government of the Netherlands; support is also given by the Home Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, while a number of surveys are self-financed by Governments, universities and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). UNICRI prepared and distributed a manual for face-to-face interviewing and a number of articles were published in 1996. The survey also provided for cooperation with

the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and a number of leading national universities and research centres.

14. Preparatory work continued for the first *Global Report on Crime and Justice*, based on the United Nations surveys of crime trends and operations of criminal justice systems, the international crime (victim) survey, studies on organized crime, money-laundering and firearms regulation and other relevant international data sources.

15. A project on Romany children and the juvenile justice system, which will include Italy, France and Hungary, is expected to be completed in 1997. Consultants and two UNICRI staff members are involved in the development of guidelines for the preparation of national reports and in the identification of national teams.

16. A project on the use of multimedia in education for the prevention of drug abuse was carried out by UNICRI in conjunction with, and was funded by, the Italian National Research Council. The project was designed to assess existing experience and to develop an appropriate model using new multimedia technologies and methods in the field of primary school prevention targeted at pre-adolescents.

17. The final report of the feasibility project on promoting women's action in substance abuse prevention in Mediterranean countries (Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia), funded by the European Commission, was completed by UNICRI in 1996. UNICRI also contributed to the preparation of the System-wide Medium Term Plan for the Advancement of Women, 1996-2001. The summary results of a project on child abuse in selected European countries were published by UNICRI in its Issues and Reports series.

## E. Objective 5: use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

18. In the period under review, the following activities were undertaken by UNICRI:

(a) A project on youth and juvenile justice in Myanmar, funded by a donation. The project aims at assisting the Government of Myanmar in the reform of juvenile justice, with particular emphasis on the implementation of the Convention of the Rights of the Child and a number of relevant United Nations instruments in the field of juvenile justice. The project is to be implemented in close collaboration with UNICEF and the Centre for Human Rights, as well as with support from UNDP;

(b) A project proposal on promoting probation, drawing in particular on the results of a joint comparative study by UNICRI and the Home Office of the United Kingdom entitled *Probation around the World* (Routledge, 1995). This project proposal was submitted for support to the Commonwealth Secretariat and a number of Governments.

## F. Objective 6: technical cooperation, including resource mobilization and coordination of activities

19. In the period under review, UNICRI continued its technical cooperation activities, including the provision of documents and information upon request; training and organizational support within the international crime (victim) survey; comments on project proposals and draft legislation upon request; and participation in seminars and conferences in the developing world and in countries in transition, as well as in strategic meetings devoted to the promotion and coordination of technical assistance.

20. UNICRI activities to enhance information exchange, including computerization of criminal justice, involved the following:

(a) The United Nations On-Line Crime and Justice Clearing House (UNOJUST), comprising the members of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, developed thanks to a grant from the United States for which UNICRI has administrative responsibility. UNICRI expanded its component of the project to the creation of a full Intranet/Infranet/Internet connectivity and UNICRI Internet Service Provider, which includes a World Wide Web server (www.UNICRI.it), an e-mail server, a research Gopher, a news group service and a file-transfer protocol (FTP) site;

(b) Completion of the developmental stage of an international expert roster on crime prevention and criminal justice, to become operational in 1997;

(c) Contacts with interested Governments and Programme network institutes related to technical cooperation in computerization of administration of criminal justice and information systems.

21. UNICRI, upon the request of the Statistical Division of the Economic Commission for Europe, serves as a rapporteur for crime and criminal justice statistics for the Conference on European Statisticians' Integrated presentation of international statistical work.

22. Other activities carried out by UNICRI in 1996 included:

(a) A Joint Drug Abuse Comprehensive Project with the Ministry of Health of Italy, consisting of the maintenance and management of a clearinghouse on drug abuse and prevention of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) and the publication of a regular bulletin, as well as a special issue on European Union legislation on drug and alcohol abuse;

(b) A joint project of UNICRI/UNDCP and the Division, drawing on pilot studies and workshops carried out in the United Kingdom, the United States and Nordic countries, as well as two meetings at Budapest and Strasbourg, designed to assist Governments in dealing with problems presented by drug abuse and drug trafficking and the pressures of such problems on the administration of criminal justice. UNDCP approved the project and financial support to the extent of one third of envisaged costs;

(c) The Eleventh Coordination Meeting of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, held in collaboration with the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council at Courmayeur, Italy, from 2 to 3 October 1996.

### *1. Documentation services and publications*

23. Documentation services included the management of the specialized library and the provision of other services, facilitated by the UNICRI Library Management System bibliographic database. In 1996, UNICRI documentation services were particularly involved in the UNOJUST project and in the preparation of material to be made available through the UNICRI Internet server.

24. During the period under review, UNICRI issued or undertook the preparation of the following publications:

(a) *1995 Annual Report* and *1996/97 Work Programme*;

(b) R. Ville, *Child Abuse: Some Reflections based on the Situation in Six European Countries*, UNICRI Issues and Reports series No. 6 (Rome, 1995);

(c) G. Heine, M. Prabhu and A. Alvazzi del Frate, eds., *Environmental Protection at National and International Levels: Potentials and Limits of Criminal Justice* (Freiburg, Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law (forthcoming);

(d) H. Woltring, U. Zvekic and M. E. Andreotti, *United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute* (The Hague, Kluwer Law International, 1996);

(e) In the Issues and Reports series, Nos. 7, 8 and 9 (in preparation).

### *2. Resources*

25. Fund-raising and promotional efforts directed towards increasing funding opportunities resulted in several project-specific donations and, thanks to the continuous support of Italy, the host country, the overall financial situation of UNICRI stabilized at a somewhat more viable level, although demands for assistance and services are still greater than the capacity of UNICRI to provide timely and adequate responses to them.

26. The UNICRI Board of Trustees, with the participation of three new members, met on 18 and 19 November 1996. It adopted its 1996 implementation report, as well as the amended 1997 work programme and budget to reflect new initiatives, income and expenditures. It confirmed the main direction of the UNICRI development and management strategy.

27. In June 1996, the Government of Italy approved the draft bill regarding the move of UNICRI to Turin, which is now subject to parliamentary ratification. A number of operational steps are being undertaken to facilitate the move.

## III. ACTIVITIES OF THE AFFILIATED REGIONAL INSTITUTES

### A. Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

28. The Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders continued to focus on training and research to promote regional cooperation in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice and to contribute to sound social development in Asia and the Pacific.

### *1. Training*

29. Training is the principal area and priority of the work programmes of the Asia and Far East Institute. Each year, it conducts two international training courses lasting three months and one international seminar lasting one month. Approximately 60 government officials from various countries are given fellowships by the Japan International Cooperation Agency of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to participate in the courses each year. The training courses held in the period under review included the following:

(a) The 102nd international seminar was held at Fuchu, Japan, from 29 January to 1 March 1996. Thirty-two high-ranking officers from 25 countries participated in the seminar, the theme of which was "Crime prevention through firearms control";

(b) The 103rd international training course was held from 15 April to 5 July 1996. Twenty-eight persons from 18 countries participated in the course, the main theme of which was "Improvement of the treatment of offenders through the strengthening of non-custodial measures";

(c) The 104th international training course was held from 2 September to 22 November 1996. Thirty-two persons from 20 countries took part in the course, the main theme of which was "International cooperation in criminal justice administration".

30. The Asia and Far East Institute, under the sponsorship of the Japan International Cooperation Agency, conducted a special seminar from 2 to 20 December 1996. Participants included 10 high-ranking officers from China representing the Ministry of Justice, the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuracy and the Ministry of Public Security.

### *2. Technical cooperation and advisory services*

31. Fiji and the Asia and Far East Institute organized a joint seminar on crime prevention and control. Up to 180 participants from various criminal justice sectors attended the seminar, which was held at Suva, Fiji, from 11 to 15 March 1996.

32. The fourth regional training course on effective measures against drug offences and the advancement of criminal justice administration, which was organized by the Asia and Far East Institute in cooperation with the Government of Thailand and the Office of the Narcotics Control Board, was held in Thailand in January 1996.

33. The ninth regional seminar on effective measures against drug offences was organized jointly by the Asia and Far East Institute, the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and the Government of Costa Rica. Twenty participants from Latin America and the Caribbean attended the seminar, which was held at San José in August 1996.

### *3. Research, information and publications*

34. In the period under review, the Asia and Far East Institute conducted a survey on international cooperation in the field of criminal justice, collecting information from countries in Asia and the Pacific, as well as in Africa, Latin America and western Asia.

35. Comparative research on criminal justice systems in Asia and the Pacific is being updated by the Asia and Far East Institute. Experts from various countries in the region have been requested to contribute reports on their respective criminal justice systems, which will be later compiled and published by the Institute.

36. The Asia and Far East Institute continued to collect data and other resource materials on crime trends, crime prevention strategies, and the treatment of offenders from Asia and the Pacific and other regions.

37. Reports on training courses and seminars continue to be published regularly by the Asia and Far East Institute. Since the last reporting period, two issues (Nos. 47-48) of the *Resource Material Series* and three issues (Nos. 88-90) of the newsletter of the Asia and Far East Institute were published.

38. Two public lectures were given by visiting experts: one on the recent revolution in Thai criminal justice and the other on recent Canadian experience with a legislative initiative on gun control.

### *4. Resources*

39. The Asia and Far East Institute has 9 professional faculty members, selected from public prosecutors' offices, the judiciary, corrections and probation, and 20 supporting staff, as well as a linguistic advisor. Its annual budget is around 350 million yen.

40. Financial and administrative responsibilities for running the Asia and Far East Institute continued to be assumed by the Government of Japan. Visiting experts are invited by the Ministry of Justice for each training course or seminar. The Japan International Cooperation Agency and the Asia Crime Prevention Foundation provided financial assistance. The Asia and Far East Institute has also received valuable assistance from various experts, volunteers and related agencies in conducting its training programmes.

## B. Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

41. The Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders continued to assist countries in the region, providing specialized services in response to their increasing needs. Such services included implementing programmes and projects based upon research designed to provide policy guidance.

### *1. Research and project activities*

42. The Latin American Institute carried out the following studies, programmes and projects at the regional level:

(a) Contribution to the international crime (victim) survey;

(b) Contribution to the United Nations International Study on Firearm Regulation;

(c) Continuation of a regional programme on women, justice and gender;

(d) Continuation of a regional programme on effective countermeasures for combating drug crimes and improving the administration of criminal justice;

(e) Elaboration of an information system on drug-related legislation in the region;

(f) A technical assistance programme to address the problems of minors at risk and juvenile offenders using drugs.

43. The subregional activities of the Latin American Institute included:

(a) A programme of integral prevention and care for children and adolescents from, and working in, the streets;

(b) Continuation of a programme on police training to prevent and combat domestic violence and strengthen the victims'rights in Central America;

(c) A study on the current status of the properties comprising the cultural heritage of Costa Rica and Guatemala;

(d) A project to strengthen respect for the common-law rule of the indigenous peoples of Central America;

(e) A project to address the issue of the correctional system and human rights: the challenge of prison overpopulation in central America;

(f) A programme for the improvement of the application of international standards of human rights in the Central American correctional systems;

(g) A project for a subregional centre for judicial development and cooperation in Central America.

44. At the national level, the Latin American Institute carried out the following activities:

(a) In Venezuela, the modernization of the judicial branch (phase 1);

(b) In Ecuador, the strengthening of the public defence services, and the improvement of the administration of justice;

(c) In Nicaragua, the provision of support to the juvenile justice prison population;

(d) In Costa Rica, the prevention of recidivism through education, training and care for ex-convicts and their families, and the improvement of the administration of justice;

(e) In Peru, the compilation of a national register of detainees for acts of terrorism;

(f) In Panama, the strengthening of the public defence services.

### *2. Information dissemination and publication services*

45. The publications by the Latin American Institute in 1996 included the following:

(a) "Memorias del primero encuentro de directores de sistemas penitenciarios latinoamericanos" (Proceedings of the first meeting of directors of Latin American correectional services);

(b) "Ley de justicia penal juvenil" (Juvenile penal law);

(c) "La justicia como garante de los derechos humanos: la independencia del juez" (Justice as a warrant for human rights: the independence of the judiciary);

(d) "Cooperación judicial internacional en materia de control de la producción, tráfico illicito de drogas, lavado de dinero y activos, y delitos conexos en el istmo centroamericano" (International judicial cooperation in the control of the production of, and illicit trafficking in, drugs, money-laundering and the laundering of proceeds of crime, and related offences in the Central American isthmus);

(e) "Armonización legislativa en materia de lavado relacionado con el tráfico ilicito de drogas y delitos conexos" (Legal harmonization on the subject of laundering in connection with illicit drug trafficking and related offences);

(f) "Justicia juvenil en el estado de México y analisis comparativo con los sistemas de tratamiento de la República Mexicana" (Juvenile justice in the State of Mexico and comparative analysis of treatment systems in the United Mexican States).

### *3. Resources*

46. The core staff of the Latin American Institute consists of 45 persons: 26 technical and 19 administrative staff members. Contributions for the operations of the Latin American Institute were received from the host country and 13 other Governments in the region, as well as from Canada, Denmark, Japan, Netherlands, Spain, United States, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, UNICRI, the World Bank, the Centre for Human Rights, the European Commission, the Organization of American States and the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control

Commission of the Organization of American States. The total operational budget for 1996 was 2,061,250 United States dollars (US$).

## C. European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations

47. The activities of the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, during 1996 have been classified according to the objectives set by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

### *1. Objective 1: promotion and maintenance of the rule of law and good governance*

48. During the first half of 1996 the Council of Europe and the European Commission initiated a project focusing on corruption, and on the use of corruption by organized crime, in the states of central and eastern Europe. The project is being carried out by a group of five persons, including a staff member of the European Institute. Its purpose is to assess, on the basis of a questionnaire, the problem of corruption and organized crime in the region concerned; to study what legal and other measures have been taken; and to assess their efficiency.

### *2. Objective 2: Criminal justice reform and the strengthening of legal institutions*

49. At the request of the UNDP Office in Lithuania, a staff member of the European Institute visited that country in April 1996 in the capacity of an adviser to discuss a national policy programme on crime prevention and criminal justice.

50. The European Institute has undertaken, in cooperation with the Department of Prison Administration of Finland and the Council of Europe, a project designed to explore factors affecting the size and structure of prison populations in the region. The first stage of the project, initiated in mid-1996, will involve the use of a questionnaire designed to supplement the data on prison populations available through the Council of Europe.

51. During 1996, the European Institute has continued its work together with, among others, the Governments of Belarus, Bulgaria, Russian Federation and Slovenia, to systematize and computerize criminal justice. Project proposals based on needs assessment for the computerization of criminal justice were prepared for Bulgaria, Russian Federation and Slovenia. Requests for assistance have also been received from Albania, Latvia, Romania and Ukraine.

52. The European Institute has also contributed to the United Nations International Study on Firearm Regulation. A staff member of the Institute attended two meetings of the project group at Vienna during the period under review. The Institute has identified national consultants for the region, and has assisted in analysing national responses.

### *3. Objective 3: international cooperation in combating transnational crime*

53. During 1996, the European Institute has continued its work on the project on illicit trafficking in motor vehicles in cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior of the Russian Federation. Data have been gathered through a questionnaire distributed to relevant agencies in all European countries during early 1996. A staff member of the European Institute also attended, in the capacity of an observer, a subregional conference on the same subject, held at Budapest from 26 to 28 August 1996. The European Institute also provided a contribution to the Conference on Theft of and Illicit Trafficking in Motor Vehicles, held at Warsaw on 2 and 3 December 1996, which was organized by the Division, in cooperation with the Government of Poland and with the support of the Government of the United States of America.

54. During 1996, an expert team commissioned by the European Institute has continued to collect information on organized crime and the control of organized crime around the world. The draft report on the theme was received by the Institute at the end of the year, for publication during early 1997.

### *4. Objective 4: strategies for crime prevention and control, particularly in urban areas and in the context of public security*

55. Within the framework of the global training project on the prevention and control of domestic violence initiated by the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy, the European Institute organized a pilot course in Lithuania during the first week of December 1996. In addition, discussions for future courses have been conducted with the representatives of, among others, Estonia and Slovenia.

56. The European Institute is currently participating in the planning and development of the Fifth United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems. In preparation for the analysis of the results, the European Institute has initiated a review of the over-all approach, as well as of supplemental sources of information.

57. The European Institute has assisted UNICRI and the Division in the preparation of the first *Global Report on Crime and Justice*.

### *5. Objective 5: use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice*

58. A staff member of the European Institute attended as rapporteur the expert meeting held at Tulsa, Oklahoma, from 10 to 12 August 1996, on the preparation of a draft manual or manuals on the use and application of the Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, set forth in the annex to General Assembly resolution 40/34.

59. As a result of its project on prison systems in central and eastern Europe, the European Institute has published a report on progress, problems and international standards in prison administration.[1]

### *6. Objective 6: technical cooperation, including resource mobilization and coordination of activities*

60. The European Institute has established a clearing house on international projects in the field of criminal policy, involving the countries in transition in central and eastern Europe, to facilitate contacts betw leen donors and beneficiaries. During 1996, on the basis of a grant from the United States Department of State, the European Institute set up a dedicated computer with software adapted from the already existing drug-related database of UNDCP, and organized an expert group meeting, held at Helsinki on 3 and 4 May 1996, on the topic "Managing international criminal justice projects: how to overcome problems in international assistance".

61. As a subproject of the international expert roster database of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, the European Institute has started to create the European roster of experts. The European Institute, together with UNICRI and the Division, has contributed to the finalization of the questionnaire for collection of the information and preparation of the reports on the project.

62. During 1996, on the basis of assistance from the National Institute of Justice of the United States, the European Institute has explored the possibilities of enhancing the quality of the information available through the United Nations Crime and Justice Information Network by taking advantage of a designated World Wide Web home page of its own. As a pilot digital library project, several publications of the European Institute have been made available on-line through UNOJUST (http://www.unojust.org/heuni.htm).

63. Three new volumes (on Bulgaria, Canada and Spain) were published in the series providing background data on the various criminal justice systems in Europe and North America. A new issue of the Occasional Papers series of the European Institute, on managing international technical assistance projects in criminal justice,[2] was published, as well as the Russian version of an earlier paper.[3] A biannual *Newsletter* was also issued in the period under review, including information on seminar reports and other material.

64. In 1996, the European Institute granted six short-term scholarships for post-graduate students and junior practitioners in the field of criminal policy to visit the Institute and one scholarship to participate in an international conference.

65. A staff member of the European Institute also participated in the discussions on the establishment of an informal consultative group on resource mobilization, held at Vienna on 5 June 1996 and 28 October 1996.

*Resources*

66. The staff of the European Institute consists of 6 persons. Four of them are in the professional category and two others provide administrative support. The activities of the European Institute continued to be funded by the Government of Finland, with a budget allocation of around 550 000 United States dollars (US$). The Institute received contributions from the Government of Sweden for project financing. Projects were also financed on a cost-sharing basis with Governments, in particular those of Germany, Netherlands, United Kingdom, and United States.

## D. African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

67. In approving the training activities that were to be implemented during 1995/96, the Governing Board of the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders stressed the need to upgrade the skills, knowledge and expertise of crime prevention and criminal justice personnel in the African region, giving priority to training the trainers. Lack of proper funding has prevented the implementation of some of the training activities that had been scheduled for the period under review. Consequently, and as a practical measure to overcome its difficulties while providing at least part of the needed services to member States, the Institute has given priority to strengthening its support for planned joint activities in cooperation and coordination with the other members of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network and other entities, with respect to activities undertaken in the African region. The activities of the African Institute have been classified according to the objectives set by the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Commission.

### *1. Objective 2: criminal justice reform and the strengthening of legal institution*

68. The African Institute is one of the regional institutes involved in the United Nations International Study on Firearm Regulation, since 12 of the 50 countries selected for the study are in Africa.

69. The African Institute cooperated with UNICRI and the University of Botswana in organizing the regional training workshop "Crime and Criminal Justice in Southern Africa: towards the Year 2000", held at Gaborone, Botswana, from 19 to 21 June 1996. The workshop underscored, *inter alia*, the significance and relevance of the African Institute in enhancing regional cooperation and collaboration in the field. Representatives of the Institute served as resource persons.

70. The Division and the Government of Burkina Faso jointly organized four training seminars in March 1996, with the full participation of a staff member of the African Institute as resource person. Two seminars on juvenile justice took place at Ouagadougou and Bobo Dioulasso, while two seminars on the administration of correctional services were held at Fada N'Gourma.

71. During the period under review, the African Institute participated in a number of conferences and seminars, including the following:

(a) The Pan African Conference on Youth and Development, organized by the Organization of African Unity;

(b) An international conference on the theme of "Crime and justice in the nineties", organized by the Criminological Society of Southern Africa and held at Pretoria from 3 to 5 July 1996;

(c) A workshop for South African parliamentarians on the future of the South African Child Care Act, held at Cape Town on 28 and 29 September 1996;

(d) As one of the co-organizers, the All-African Conference on Sentencing and Corrections, held at Kampala from 19 to 21 September 1996, which brought together representatives of States parties to the African Charter of Human and Peoples' Rights and representatives of relevant non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations.

### *2. Objective 3: international cooperation in combating transnational crime*

72. In September 1996, the African Institute signed, and commenced implementation of, an agreement with the State Department of the United States on a major project in the area of extradition. According to the agreement, the Institute shall establish and maintain a regional database on African extradition laws which, on completion, should be accessible via UNOJUST and the United Nations Crime and Justice Information Network.

### *3. Objective 4: strategies for crime prevention and control, particularly in urban areas and in the context of public security*

73. The African Institute has continued its action-oriented research study on the resettlement of street children. A training workshop on crime prevention in urban areas was organized by the Institute in collaboration with local communities in July 1996. A second training course for the 50 participants in the earlier training workshop was held at the headquarters of the African Institute at Kampala on 25 September 1996.

74. During the period under review, the African Institute has also continued to extend and expand the initial action-oriented study on social rehabilitation of prisoners in Uganda. The report of the study is contained in a monograph drawn up in English and French. Funds for its publication are being sought.

*Resources*

75. Information on the resources available in 1996 and the funding situation of the African Institute is contained in a report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session (A/51/450).

## IV. ACTIVITIES OF THE ASSOCIATE INSTITUTES

### A. Australian Institute of Criminology

#### *1. Research and project activities*

76. Research activities of the Australian Institute of Criminology continued to be organized under the following four programme areas: violent and property crime; sophisticated crime; the criminal justice system; and data management and analysis.

77. During the period under review, the Australian Institute of Criminology completed a number of reports. Details of these studies are available on a web site (http://www.aic.gov.au), including the following studies: "Cannabis, the law and social impacts in Australia"; "Burglary prevention"; "Homicides in Australia, 1992-93"; "Social factors in suicide in Australia"; "Children as victims of homicide"; "Stealing telecommunications"; "The portrayal of violence in the media: impacts and implications for policy"; "Superannuation crime"; "Paedophilia"; "Australian deaths in custody and custody-related police operations, 1994"; "Coroners' recommendations and the prevention of deaths in custody: a Victorian case study"; "Australian deaths in custody and custody-related police operations, 1994-95"; "Australian deaths in custody and custody-related police operations, 1995"; "Women in policing"; "Crime and telecommunications"; "Intellectual disability and criminal victimization"; "How violent is Australia?"; "Money-laundering in the 21st century: risks and countermeasures; Australian prisoners, 1993"; and "Violent deaths and firearms in Australia".

#### *2. Conferences and seminars*

78. In 1996 the Australian Institute of Criminology conducted the following seminars and conferences:

(a) Money-laundering in the 21st Century: Risks and Countermeasures, held at Canberra on 7 February 1996;

(b) Prosecuting Justice, held at Canberra from 18 and 19 April 1996;

(c) Crime and Justice in Regional Australia, held at Wagga Wagga, New South Wales, from 13 to 14 June 1996;

(d) Superannuation Crime, held at Melbourne on 21 June 1996;

(e) The First Australasian Women Police Conference, held at Sydney from 29 to 31 July 1996;

(f) Crime and Justice in Northern Australia, held in Townsville, Queensland, on 12 September 1996;

(g) Is Your Property Safe, held at Melbourne on 2 December 1996.

Planning has commenced for the second national outlook symposium on crime in Australia, scheduled to take place at Canberra on 3 and 4 March 1997.

#### *3. Information dissemination and publication services*

79. The Information Services Group of the Australian Institute of Criminology continued to actively market all the new publications of the Institute. The Institute continued to produce and distribute statistical information on crime. The library of the Institute currently has a collection of approximately 25,000 monographs and

1,200 current serial titles. It maintains a database of Australian criminological information, known as CINCH, an index of 35,000 Australian records relating to crime, crime prevention and criminal justice.

80. The Institute's magazine, *Criminology Australia*, ceased publication in May 1996.

## B. International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy

### *1. Objective 2: criminal justice reform and the strengthening of legal institutions*

81. The International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy is assisting in the coordination of the United Nations International Study on Firearm Regulation.

82. The Centre is also assisting the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in developing a project on improving the application of international human rights standards within the correctional systems of Central America and Panama.

83. The Centre participated in the All-African Conference on Sentencing and Corrections, held at Kampala from 19 to 21 September 1996.

84. The report of an international workshop on aboriginal justice held at Vancouver in July 1995 has been published and is available from the Centre.

85. The International Centre organized a special session and prepared a background paper on indigenous justice development for the eleventh Commonwealth Law Conference, held at Vancouver in August 1996. The International Centre is also planning to contribute to a study on the protection of the rights of aboriginal people in Central America conducted by the Latin American Institute. The Centre is preparing a short publication on the establishment of sentencing circles in aboriginal communities.

86. The Centre participated in an international conference, held at Brussels in July 1996, on the creation of a permanent international criminal court. A meeting of experts hosted by the Centre is planned for late 1997 with the support of the Department of Foreign Affairs of Canada, in preparation for the international conference of plenipotentiaries to finalize and adopt a convention on the establishment of an international criminal court in 1998.

87. The Centre, in partnership with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division and UNICRI, began work on a reference study on the role, preparation and performance of civilian police in United Nations peacekeeping operations. The study will provide an overview of the issues associated with the involvement of the United Nations Civilian Police Force in United Nations peacekeeping operations to be used by policy makers, operational staff assigned to peacekeeping duties, senior police managers, governmental advisors and others operating or researching in this area.

88. The Centre, together with the Canadian Centre for Foreign Policy Development, organized a multisector foreign policy forum on peace development, held at Victoria, British Columbia, on 26 October 1996.

### *2. Objective 3: international cooperation in combating transnational crime*

89. On behalf of the Society for the Reform of Criminal Law, the Centre was responsible for the organization of an international conference on the theme "Challenges to criminal justice in a changing world", which took place at Whistler, British Columbia, from 21 to 24 August 1996, and examined the challenges posed by increasing opportunities in organized economic crime. A paper prepared by the Centre on international

money-laundering: enforcement challenges and opportunities was published in the *Southwestern Journal of Law and Trade in the Americas*, a publication of the Southwestern University School of Law at Los Angeles, California.

90. The Centre conducted research on the impact of migration on crime, and contributed a paper to the Conference on Crime and Migration, organized by the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council at Courmayeur from 5 to 8 October 1996.

91. The Centre also continued its ongoing commitment to contribute annual articles to the *Yearbook of International Environmental Law*.

### *3. Objective 4: strategies for crime prevention and control, particularly in urban areas and in the context of public security*

92. On the advice of the Centre's International Advisory Committee on Domestic Violence, a training programme for judges and other senior justice officials has been developed. The curriculum is being translated and adapted to allow its use in training projects organized by UNICRI, the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, and the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. The curriculum will be used to train trainers and judges from judicial training institutes in 12 Latin American countries and four eastern European countries. A tested curriculum will be published in 1997.

93. The Centre is conducting research on sex tourism and on legislation designed to provide an extra-territorial response to this form of exploitation and crime. The Centre is also doing research on the issue of the vicarious liability of parents for their children's acts.

94. In June 1996, the Centre hosted a delegation of senior officials from the Office of the Attorney General of Thailand to survey Canadian legislation and Canadian programmes on the protection of the rights of the child.

### *4. Objective 6: technical cooperation, including resource mobilization and coordination of activities*

95. A collaboration agreement was signed between the International Centre and the new Research Centre for Criminal Law at Beijing. The agreement was designed to develop a cooperation programme for research and exchange in the area of criminal law and criminal justice. The programme includes technical assistance activities and advisory services in the drafting and implementation of the new Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure in China. The first phase of the programme was implemented from 1 October 1995 to 31 December 1996. In March 1996, the International Centre, with the support of the Canadian International Development Agency and the Ford Foundation, hosted a delegation of senior officials of the Supreme People's Procuracy and senior professors from China.

*Resources*

96. The staff of the Centre in 1996 consisted of eight persons and included three members on exchange programmes from the Government of Canada. During the period under review, the International Centre also fulfilled, on a cost-recovery basis, several contracts. These contracts included staff to fulfill the contract obligations.

### C. International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences

97. An international conference of experts on the establishment of a permanent international criminal court, organized by the Institute in cooperation with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division, the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy, the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council and various non-governmental organizations, was held at Siracusa from 3 to 8 December 1995. It produced an "Updated Siracusa draft", which was used by the Preparatory Committee on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court.[4] After the first session of the Preparatory Committee, the Institute convened a meeting of government experts who made a very useful contribution to the second session of the Preparatory Committee by producing textual language for the following three sections of the draft statute for an international criminal court: general principles of criminal law; rules of procedure; and international cooperation and judicial assistance.*

98. A seminar for Egyptian experts on inter-State cooperation in penal matters, organized by the Institute in cooperation with the Division, took place at Siracusa from 14 to 20 July 1996. The seminar, conducted in Arabic, was attended by 38 representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Justice, Interior and Defence, as well as representatives of the Administrative Control Authority and staff members of the Office of the Attorney General and members of the faculties of four universities.

99. The Institute also co-sponsored the International Conference on Migration and Crime, organized by ISPAC and held at Courmayeur from 5 to 8 October 1996.

100. The Institute organized an Intergovernmental Expert Group Meeting on Extradition, in cooperation with the Division and with the support of the International Association of Penal Law and the Governments of Finland, Germany and the United States. The Meeting took place at Siracusa from 10 to 13 December 1996 (see E/CN.15/1997/6). About 50 participants from 23 countries discussed problems encountered in extradition practice, such as treaty negotiations, provisional arrest procedures, documentation, standards of evidence, double criminality and the rule of specialty.

### D. Naif Arab Academy for Security Sciences**

101. The Naif Arab Academy for Security Sciences, an intergovernmental organization and a specialized regional centre servicing the Arab countries, operates under the aegis of the Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior of the League of Arab States and works in close partnership with the bureau of the Council of Arab Ministers of Interior and the Council of Arab Ministers of Justice of the League of Arab States, carrying out various activities in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice and providing technical advisory services to Arab countries upon request.

102. In the 1996 work programme adopted by the Board of Directors of the Academy, special attention was paid to the priority themes identified by the Arab countries. The United Nations programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997 (section 13, crime control) was used as the framework for the activities of the Academy as follows.

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*The proceedings of the June and December 1995 conferences on the international criminal court were published in "International criminal justice: historic and contemporary perspectives", *Revue internationale de droit pénal*, Vol. 1-2, 1996.

**By a decision of the Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior at its fourteenth session, held in Tunisia from 5 to 7 January 1997, the Arab Security Studies and Training Centre was renamed Naif Arab Academy for Security Sciences.

### *1. Operational activities, planning and overall coordination*

103. The Academy maintained close consultation with high-level policy makers in the subregion. Its research findings continued to be used by national and regional agencies. It availed itself of an extensive database and roster of highly qualified experts, researchers and scholars. Ten research projects and studies were implemented in 1996 out of the total of 131 research projects and studies implemented by its Research Centre since 1981.

104. In June 1996, the Academy's Graduate School of Criminal Justice awarded 27 master's degrees and 63 other diplomas. The Training Institute of the Academy continued to provide short-term training courses and, during the period under review, organized and executed 22 training courses in different fields.

105. The Forensic Science Laboratory of the Academy continued to offer specialized courses for laboratory personnel of Arab States, and conducted advanced courses on the identification, detection and analysis of narcotic drugs. In 1996, the Laboratory organized and executed 18 training courses in different fields of laboratory science in criminal matters.

106. The Academy continued to maintain an extensive, highly specialized library and a computer centre. The security data banks, maintained by the Academy, included one on existing Arab criminal laws and one on criminal statistics. The publishing house of the Academy issued a number of periodical journals and newsletters, including the biannual *Arab Journal for Security Studies*, the biannual *Arab Journal for Training*, the monthly *ASSTC Magazine* and the quarterly *ISPAC Newsletter*, as well as books, reports and other material.

### *2. Collaborative action against transnational crime*

107. Under this subprogramme, the research projects and studies designed for implementation in 1996 included the following topics: the problem of drug abuse in Arab countries; organized crime - definition and trends; and the effects of western culture on the behaviour of Arab youth.

108. The Academy organized symposia and lectures on the protection and safety of the environment, economic crime, trends in drug trafficking and money-laundering.

109. Under this subprogramme, training courses were organized by the Academy on the following subjects: security of borders and seaports; organized crime; computer applications in crime prevention; and security of communication and information.

### *3. Crime prevention and criminal justice management*

110. Under this subprogramme, the Academy implemented research projects and studies on the following subjects: cost of crime in Arab countries; crisis in Arab countries, prevention and defence; family violence in Arab countries; sexual crimes in Arab countries; the impact of prison on the conduct of inmates; systematic methods for drug detection; and the relation between the availability of housing and the late marriage of youth.

111. Symposia and lectures were held by the Academy on prevention of traffic accidents; child security and safety; drug abuse and violence; runaway children; the welfare and rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents; and mental health and criminal behaviour.

112. The Academy also organized training courses on the following subjects: organizing traffic in large cities; combating administrative corruption; fire protection of petroleum installations; field problems in applied social research; surveillance, inspection and criminal investigation; and protection of very important persons.

### *4. Crime prevention and criminal justice norms and standards*

113. Under this subprogramme, the Academy organized and hosted the following international and regional meetings:

(a) The international scientific workshop on the application of the *Basic Training Manual for Correctional Workers* in Arab correctional institutions, held from 13 to 17 April 1996;

(b) The Seventh Joint Coordination Meeting of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Research Centres in Arab countries, held on 12 and 13 October 1996;

(c) The Eighth meeting of the Directors of Security Institutes and Schools in Arab Countries, held from 14 to 16 December 1996.

114. The Academy, in collaboration with the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council, published a pamphlet on the religious rights and duties of Muslim inmates in prison.

## E. National Institute of Justice of the United States Department of Justice

115. As the research arm of the United States Department of Justice, the National Institute of Justice is mandated legislatively by the United States Congress to promote crime prevention and control and to improve criminal justice operations through research, identification and development of innovative approaches to crime reduction, evaluation of programmes and development and transfer of technologies for use by law enforcement and corrections.

### *1. Research and project activities*

116. The number of grants awarded by the National Institute of Justice increased from 173 in 1995 to 270 in 1996. The number and type of awards was greatly influenced by the enactment of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (also known as the Crime Act). The Crime Act continues to give added impetus to the initiatives of the Institute, particularly in community policing, violence against women and sentencing and corrections.

117. In the period under review, cooperative agreements to sponsor research were made with other offices of the United States Department of Justice and with other agencies of the United States Government. As an example, the Institute will work with the Department of Justice Corrections Program Office to assess the effect of reforms in sentencing and expanded correctional capacity resulting from the Crime Act. In partnership with several offices of the United States Department of Health and Human Services, the Institute will sponsor a three-year study of several issues related to violence against women.

118. The Institute, along with a consortium of other agencies led by the President's Office of National Drug Control Policy and in cooperation with the University of Alabama, began a pilot project that will test the effectiveness of comprehensive intervention, including testing and treatment, for drug-involved offenders. In 1996, the Institute also funded an evaluation of substance abuse treatment in correctional facilities.

119. Over the past two years, the Institute has also met several requests for technical assistance from researchers in other countries, including the United Kingdom, several countries in Latin America and South Africa, that wished to duplicate its drug-use forecasting protocol to assess their own domestic drug abuse problem.

120. Studies conducted by the Institute in 1996 included an examination of trends in homicide and other violent crime in 10 United States cities, research on community policing, policing theories, the cost of white-collar crime, racial disparities in sentencing, crime prevention through environmental design and use of force by the police. The first in a series of "policing research institutes" was held with officials and criminal justice scholars to explore ways of measuring police performance.

121. The Institute has been working to develop high-technology "hands-off frisking", a means to detect weapons concealed on the body, and continues to develop means to safely stop fleeing vehicles, airbag restraints for use in police vehicles, and a "smart gun", a firearm that can be deployed only by an authorized user.

### *2. Technical cooperation and advisory services*

122. The international programme of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service administered by the Institute was expanded, and the presence on the Internet via the Justice Information Center web site was heightened (Http:/www.ncjrs.org). The Institute collaborated with the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Enforcement Affairs to further develop the rule-of-law clearing-house on-line project, a worldwide law and justice resource to assist eastern European countries and the newly independent States that emerged from the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) by providing a database of more than 3,600 Internet-accessible documents.*

123. In cooperation with the Division and the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, the Institute and the Bureau of International Narcotics and Enforcement Affairs further developed UNOJUST programme (Http:/www.unojust.org), which supports the establishment and enhancement of Internet services in and among the 13 members of the programme network. UNOJUST helps the sites by providing hardware, software, technical assistance and training. The Director of International Program Development of the Institute assisted in conducting a workshop on Internet information exchange in developing countries, sponsored by the Division and held at Seoul in September 1996. Criminal justice practitioners from the United States and several other countries participated in a conference on policing in emerging democracies organized by the Institute and the Bureau of International Narcotics and Enforcement Affairs.

124. The Institute cooperates with the United States Information Agency in hosting academicians and justice practitioners from the States that emerged from the former USSR.

### *3. Conferences and meetings*

125. The annual conference on criminal justice research, sponsored by the Institute and a number of other offices of the Department of Justice, was entitled "Building a Safer Society", and featured the following two major themes: crime prevention; and sentencing and its impact on corrections. Other major conferences included: "Communities, Crime, and Justice", which focused on communities as partners with criminal justice in reducing crime; a symposium on restorative justice; and a symposium on police integrity. The Office of Science and Technology of the Institute hosted a conference on DNA testing.

### *4. Information dissemination and publication services*

126. In 1996, major publications by the Institute included a compendium of articles on correctional boot camps; a volume of case studies in the use of DNA evidence to establish innocence after trial; and two reports, mandated by the United States Congress through the Crime Act, on domestic violence.

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*The rule-of-law clearing-house on-line home page is available in Russian as well as English (http://www.rol.org).

127. Fax-on-demand was instituted to respond to inquiries made to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service. In 1996, the Institute began to explore the possibility of including hypertext links in the on-line version of its publications, to direct readers to further information. The Institute also began planning for PAVNET II, an electronic database of research on violence currently under way to complement the Partnerships against Violence Network (PAVNET), a database on promising programmes to reduce and prevent violence.

### *5. Resources*

128. The National Institute of Justice is funded by the United States Government, although in the reporting period a considerable amount of research was supported in partnership with other federal government offices. The budget of the Institute for 1996 was more than $92 million, of which $49.5 million was for Crime Act initiatives, $30 million from the budget appropriation provided by the United States Congress, and $12.5 million from agreements with other Federal government agencies and other organizations. The staff of the Institute currently consists of 59 people, with 15 additional positions to be filled.

## F. Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law

129. The Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law is an academic institution founded in 1984 at the University of Lund in Sweden in order to promote research, training and academic education in the fields of human rights and humanitarian law. That objective is being realized by maintaining a research library in public international law, as well as by initiating, developing and supporting other activities in those fields.

### *1. Research and project activities*

130. The Institute continued its project to produce a series entitled "The Raoul Wallenberg Institute Human Rights Guides". The guides will facilitate orientation in international human rights standards by presenting the content of substantive standards in a systematic way.

### *2. Technical cooperation*

131. The Institute contributed financially to training and research activities carried out by the Community Peace Foundation at the University of the Western Cape in South Africa. The Community Peace Foundation works in close cooperation with the Ministries of Justice and of Safety and Security to carry out training in community policing, to produce training manuals for lay assessors and to develop crime prevention strategies.

132. Financial and technical assistance was intended to strengthen the capabilities of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights.

133. The Institute continued its project to improve, by donations of literature, collections of material in public international law, primarily human rights law, at university libraries and research institutions in developing countries. So far 15 libraries in eastern and southern Africa and in south-east Asia have received material.

134. The Institute, together with the Faculty of Law at Makerere University, Kampala, and the Ugandan police headquarters, is currently involved in the production of a manual on human rights and police to be used by trainers at the police academies in Uganda.

135. Ten students from developing countries were granted scholarships by the Institute to participate in the master's programme on public international law, organized by the Institute and the Faculty of Law at the University of Lund. Two students in the programme were granted scholarships to serve six month as interns in the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division.

136. Contributions by the Institute to the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund were used to reprint the *Compendium of United Nations Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice*.[5]

### *3. Conferences and meetings*

137. Seminars, expert meetings and guest lectures were organized by the Institute on international and regional protection of human rights, administration of justice, refugee law and humanitarian law.

138. The Institute participated in a number of meetings and conferences during 1996, including: the All-African Conference on Sentencing and Corrections, held at Kampala from 19 to 21 September 1996; the Nordic Symposium on Human Rights, held at Turku, Finland, from 17 to 19 October 1996; and the International Seminar on Minimum Humanitarian Standards, held at Cape Town from 27 to 29 September 1996.

### *4. Training*

139. The Institute continued its academic programme for dissemination of human rights standards and democratic values in developing countries. An extensive number of training seminars were organized primarily for senior government officials from developing countries, both in their countries of residence and at the premises of the Institute at Lund, Sweden.

140. Representatives of international and regional organizations, such as the Division, the Centre for Human Rights, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Council of Europe and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, contributed as resource persons to various training seminars organized by the Raoul Wallenberg Institute.

141. The Institute continued its Advanced International Programme on Human Rights, which in April and May 1996 brought a number of senior government officials and academics from developing countries to the Institute for a five-week programme of intensive training in human rights and humanitarian law. A follow-up to the first Advanced International Programme on Human Rights for South Africa was organized, as well as parts one and two of the second Advanced International Programme on Human Rights for South Africa.

142. Specific human-rights training courses for the police were organized by the Institute in South Africa, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania. Two workshops on human rights in prisons were held in Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania.

143. One workshop on the judiciary was held in Zambia, while a number of exchanges of views on judicial systems were organized by the Institute for senior officials of the Chinese correctional services

### *5. Information, dissemination and publication services*

144. The Institute regularly receives documentation on human rights from the United Nations, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Council of Europe, the Organization of American States, the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and the Association of South-East Asian Nations. The Institute is on-line with the human rights database of the Council of Europe at Strasbourg.

145. The second volume of the Raoul Wallenberg Institute Human Rights Guides, entitled *A Thematic Guide to Documents on Human Rights and Health: Global and Regional Standards, adopted by Intergovernmental Organizations, International Non-Governmental Organizations and Professional Associations*, edited by G. Alfredsson and K. Tomasevski, will be published shortly by Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, The Hague.

146. The first volume of the new series "The Raoul Wallenberg Institute Human Rights Library" is entitled *The Raoul Wallenberg Institute Compilation of Human Rights Instruments*, G. Alfredsson and G. Melander, eds. (The Hague, Martinus Nijhoff Publishers). The selection of instruments in the compilation is based on the experience acquired by staff of the Institute and all of the texts reproduced have frequently been discussed in training courses and workshops.

### *6. Resources*

147. The two main sources of funding of the Institute are the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency. The latter finances most of the activities carried out in developing countries and in countries in eastern and central Europe. In the period under review, the overall annual budget was 20,000,000 Swedish kroner, while the staff consisted of 14 persons.

## V. ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

### *1. Research and project activities*

148. A major research project on migration and crime was undertaken by the Centro Nazionale di Prevenzione e Difesa Sociale with the support of the Ministry of Justice of Italy and in cooperation with relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. The research was carried out in preparation for the International Conference on Migration and Crime: Global and Regional Problems and Responses, held at Courmayeur from 5 to 8 October 1996. Among the issues highlighted by the research were the push and pull factors responsible for current migration trends; the involvement of criminal networks in illicit trafficking in persons and alien smuggling; national policies, especially in the European Union, and proposed international and national responses to the serious problem of migration and crime. In preparation for the same conference, other research on migration and crime was coordinated by the PIOOM Foundation.

149. The international research project on female offenders in contemporary criminal justice systems, carried out by the resource committee on female criminality, has been completed.

150. The phenomenon of juvenile delinquency in the light of the recent Italian and European experience was analysed in preparation for a conference on the subject linked to the work of the resource committee on the rights of the child, including juvenile justice. Its proceedings drew on the results of empirical studies, such as those conducted by the Centro Nazionale di Prevenzione e Difesa Sociale in the Milan area, and included theoretical and research reflections.

151. A project proposal was submitted for prospective research on "Conflict transformation: from civil strife to civil society", to be undertaken by the resource committee on early warning systems, conflict avoidance and dispute resolution, in cooperation with partners in interested professional organizations and academic institutions, if funding permits.

### *2. Technical cooperation and advisory services, including training*

152. The *Basic Training Manual for Correctional Workers* has been further used in a series of training initiatives around the world. The *Manual* has been translated also into Russian and is being further amplified. Following the model seminars previously held, the *Manual* has been used in a model seminar for correctional workers from 13 Arab institutions,which was held in cooperation with the Global Security Foundation, with the participation of the Naif Arab Academy for Security Sciences and members of the resource committee on correctional systems and rights.

153. In cooperation with the Division, a training-the-trainers workshop using the *Manual* was conducted in Kyrgyzstan from 11 to 15 November 1996 for the following central Asian States: Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. Technical assistance was also provided through advisory services on the improvement of the correctional systems and upgrading of their training components. Training seminars using the *Manual* were also conducted in Bosnia in October and December 1996, in the context of a technical assistance project sponsored by UNDP and being implemented by the Division.

154. Future activities envisaged by the resource committee on correctional systems and rights include a model seminar using the *Manual* for other central and eastern European States, the use of selected parts of the *Manual* in a seminar on prisoners' rights for African participants, a joint initiative with Penal Reform International and an international symposium planned for the third quarter of 1997.

155. Members of the resource committee on victimization prevention and protection of victims participated in an Expert Group Meeting on an International Manual for the Use and Application of the United Nations Declaration on Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, held at Tulsa, Oklahoma, from 10 to 12 August 1996. The Expert Group Meeting was organized by the Office for Victims of Crime of the United States Department of Justice in cooperation with the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and some member organizations of the Council. A draft manual and a database have been developed to be further discussed before being submitted to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

### *3. Conferences and meetings*

156. The annual membership conference of the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council was held at Courmayeur from 4 to 5 October 1996. The Conference, attended by over 100 participants representing non-governmental organizations and scientific institutions, reviewed the activities of the functional committee and resource committees of the Council, as well as their plans for future initiatives. It elected a new Executive Board, with appropriate geographic representation, and decided henceforth to convene the general membership conferences on a biennial basis. International conferences on topics of major concern are to be held in the intervening years. The problem of "Violent crime and conflict: towards early warning and preventive mechanisms" was chosen as the topic of the 1997 international conference of the Council.

157. An international conference on the theme "Migration and crime: global and regional problems and responses" was held at Courmayeur from 5 to 8 October 1996. The conference, organized in cooperation with the Italian Ministries of Justice and the Interior and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division, was attended by some 170 participants. Consideration was given to the main problems of criminality linked to migration, with emphasis on crime against, and exploitation of, migrants.

158. The Centro Nazionale di Prevenzione e Difesa Sociale, as the secretariat of the International Society of Social Defence, a member organization of the Council, organized the XIIIth International Congress of Social Defence, at Lecce, Italy, from 28 to 30 November 1996, in cooperation with the Division and the Centro Studi Giuridici, "Michele de Pietro", under the auspices of the Ministry of Justice of Italy. The theme of the Congress was "Social defence, corruption and the protection of public administration and the independence of the judiciary". The Congress adopted a series of practical recommendations designed to reduce the likelihood of corruption in different contexts.

159. The annual coordination meeting of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network took place at Courmayeur on 2 and 3 October 1996. The meeting was hosted by the Council and organized in cooperation with the Division and UNICRI.

### *4. Information dissemination and publications*

160. The information system of the Council has become operational, with the assignation to it of a web master site, and provisions of the necessary hardware and software by the United States National Institute of Justice. The Director of the information system of the Alliance of Non-governmental Organizations in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice will serve as coordinator of the information network of the Council, with the support of the functional committee of the Council.

161. During the period under review, four issues of the *ISPAC Newsletter* were published with the assistance of the Naif Arab Academy for Security Sciences. Several volumes were also published, including:

(a) *Report of the International Conference on Juveniles and Delinquency in the Italian and European Context* (Milan, International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council and the Centro Nazionale di Prevenzione e Difesa Sociale, 1996);

(b) "The role of the public prosecutor in criminal justice, according to the different constitutional systems", reports presented to an ancillary meeting held at the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (Bologna, Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, Istituto di Ricerca sui Sistemi Giudiziari, 1996);

(c) *Migration and Crime*, proceedings of the ancillary meeting convened by the Council during the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (The Hague, CIP-Gegevons Koninklijke Bibliotheek, 1996);

(d) "Ricerca su migrazione e criminalitá: la dimensione internazionale del problema" (Milan, Centro Nazionale di Prevenzione e Difesa Sociale, 1996).

### *5. Resources*

162. The Government of Italy, through the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, has continued to provide some funding for the activities of the Council and has directly supported projects, such as international conferences. The Fondazione Courmayeur Mont Blanc Centro Internazionale su Diritto, Societá Economia continued to provide hospitality for participants in meetings held there. The Centro Nazionale di Prevenzione e Difesa Sociale continued to provide administrative support. The substantive support to the work of the Council is provided by the members of the Board, the coordinators of the resource committees and other experts, including their sponsoring institutions, such as the PIOOM Foundation in the Netherlands, the University of Trento, the Lombardy region and Milan Provincial Administration and the International Coordinating Committee.

### *Notes*

[1]Roy Walmsley, *Prison Systems in Central and Eastern Europe*, European Institute Publication Series No. 29 (Helsinki, 1996).

[2]Matti Joutsen, *Managing International Technical Assistance Projects in Criminal Justice*, European Institute Occasional Papers No. 8 (Helsinki, 1996).

[3]Maeve McMahon, *Crime, Justice and Human Rights in the Baltics*, European Institute Occasional Papers No. 5 (Helsinki, 1995).

[4] *Report of the Preparatory Committee on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court*, vol. I (*Proceedings of the Preparatory Committee during March-April and August 1996*) (*Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-first Session, Supplement No. 22* (A/51/22)).

[5] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.92.IV.1.